Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 1, 2nd paragraph:

Particularly given indoor lights, light units, luminaires or the like, the multi-faceted lighting jobs that occur indoors and the frequently changing spatial prescriptions, for example given recessed lights, lead to what are in part extremely different forms and light-oriented designs. For example, lights for picture screen workstations require a shielding, i.e., a lowering of the average ~~luminous intensity~~ luminance at the light exit face above a boundary angle to the perpendicular relative to the light exit face in a plurality of planes for a shielding angle of, for example 60° as required by the applicable standards and proposed standards, so that the limit value of the ~~radiant intensity~~ luminance according to these standards and proposed standards lies at 200 cd/m^2, 500 cd/m^2 or 1000 cd/m^2. For other types of lights or light units, for example wall washers or ceiling washers, completely different demands are made of the distribution curve of the light intensity. Accordingly, the light technology of previous light units had to be individually adapted to the respective function and, potentially, also had to be adapted to the respective spatial prescriptions. For example, the shielding is conventionally achieved by the reflector walls and/or by a lamella grid. A change of the shielding angle in the direction perpendicular to the lamp axis requires, for example, a change in the structural height of the electrical devices, which requires a change in the housing. Likewise, the remodeling of a directly emitting light units into an indirectly emitting light unit according to the conventional technique requires a complete replacement of the reflector. Accordingly, a great number of individual parts had to be manufactured for the individual light units and this increased the manufacturing costs.

Page 3, 3rd paragraph:

What is understood by a shielding is the lowering of the average ~~radiant intensity~~ luminance at the light exit face above a boundary angle to a perpendicular to the light exit face below a predetermined limit value, for example 200 cd/m^2, 500 cd/m^2 or 1000 cd/m^2.

Page 13, 2nd paragraph:

The invention can provide that the light-refractive structure of the plates of a light output device comprises line-shaped, light-refractive structural elements or is composed of these elements. The elements have side walls essentially parallel to the line direction that describe an angle a the free end of the structure elements that preferably lies in a range from 90° through 130° for light units having shielding greater than 90° and that, according to a specific embodiment of the invention, can lie in a range from 110° through 128°. The above-indicated angular ranges from 90° through 130° or, respectively, 110° through 128° are particularly preferred for plates composed of a material having a refractive index of approximately 1.49, but the ranges can also be employed given materials having a refractive index that does not differ all that much from 1.49. This applies to standard materials such as glass or polymethylmethacrulate. Fundamentally, however, the preferred angular ranges can be different for materials having a refractive index different from 1.49, and these preferred angular ranges for these refractive indices can be determined so that the same shielding angles are achieved for a predetermined limit value of the ~~luminous intensity~~ luminance as in the above-specified angular range of 90° through 130° or, respectively, 110° through 128° given a refractive index of 1.49. According to the preferred embodiments, however, this angle should fundamentally be greater than 90° independently of the refractive index for light units with shielding. Preferably, this angle is the same in all structure

elements that, moreover can also all have the same cross-sectional shape and, potentially, identical dimensions as well. Other angles can be expedient for light units without shielding, whereby angles differing from 90° are also preferred here.

Page 14, 1st paragraph:

The limit value of the ~~luminous intensity~~ luminance for a shielding can lie at 200 cd/m^2, 500 cd/m^2 or 1000 cd/m^2 in conformity with the prevailing standards or, respectively, proposed standards. The shielding angle in standard applications lies in the range of more than 45°, preferably in a range from 50° through 75°, and particularly in a range from 50° through 65°.

Page 15, 3rd paragraph:

In order, given an entirely or partially light-transmissive frame, to prevent light that does not meet the shielding conditions from being coupled out in the region of the frame, the light output device can be either lacquered, provided with a silk screening, mirrored or sand blasted at the light exit side in the region of the frame or of the frame elements. Fundamentally, however, this region can remain entirely or partially light-transmissive, namely when the light parts with the exit angle above the shielding angle are so small that the limit value for the average ~~luminous intensity~~ luminance of the entire light exit face, including the regions wherein the light-refractive structures are active, is not exceeded.

Page 18, 4th paragraph:

The prism plates 22 and 24 are provided with a structure that essentially prevents a light output above a limit angle relative to the perpendicular vis-à-vis the light exit face in specific

planes and thereby produces a shielding, and a lowering of the average ~~luminous intensity~~ luminance of the light exit face below a limit value, for example 200 cd/m^2, 500 cd/m^2 or 1000 cd/m^2, as required in the applicable standards or, respectively, proposed standards for picture display screen workstations.